

TALKFEST OF THE COUNTY FATHERS

The Board of Supervisors held a long meeting last night, marked by purposeless debates on trivial matters and much long-drawn-out discussion of obvious points. The main feature of the meeting was the presentation for the first time in the history of the board of the tenders from various business houses for the county supplies, although no contracts were let. Throughout the meeting there were various wrangles between members, principally over the various police items in the accounts and estimates. Fern was the only absentee when the roll was called and the one new official face at the table was that of Deputy County Attorney F. W. Milverton. The regular routine reports were presented and the accounts passed with little discussion.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE REPORT.

The committee appointed to investigate Harry Lake presented the following report:

"We, the committee appointed by your honorable body to investigate certain language alleged to be used by Harry T. Lake, Special Officer in the County Attorney's office, and brought to the attention of the Board by the affidavit of John D. Holt Jr., do respectfully report that we have investigated the matter and consider that it is unnecessary to proceed further in reference thereto, and would therefore recommend that no further action be taken in the matter."

Harvey seconded the motion to adopt, stating that he believed Mr. Lake had made amends by apologizing. The report was adopted.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLIES.

Clerk Kalaokalani read the numerous tenders for supplies submitted by the various local firms. The reading of these proved a very tedious matter, the accompanying letters being duly read as well as all the various explanations that accompanied the figures. The contracts were not let, there seeming to be a difference of opinion as to what to do with the tenders. Archer thought it not necessary to let to the lowest bidder, while Dwight wanted to leave it all to the County Clerk.

Fire Chief Thurston suggested that the best way would be for the clerk to make out a list of the lowest bidders and supply the heads of departments with this list and the orders be given accordingly.

It was finally left for the clerk to do the ordering.

"Why, what did the people put you here for?" demanded Archer of Hustace, objecting to relegating any power to the clerk. "Did they not appoint you to do the best you can for the people?"

"They did," responded the chairman promptly, "and I think I have done a good deal for them. I would like to do more, too."

SHERIFF'S BILLS PROPER.

An opinion from County Attorney Cathcart regarding the held-up bills from the police department advised the Supervisors to pay them, as they were properly incurred.

MORE POLICE WANTED.

Sheriff Iaukea presented an estimate of his needs for February, prefacing it with the following explanation:

"I beg to submit herewith the estimated requirements of the Police Department for the month ending February 29th, 1908."

"The requisition is based on the recommendations made to the Board in my last annual report, which provide for the addition of two men to the mounted police, and a small increase of \$50 in the appropriation for material and supplies."

"This increase in the requirements of the service is made necessary by the large amount of criminal business, and the special efforts being made to suppress the illicit sales of liquor. The raids on the so-called 'blind pigs' are always attended by a lot of expense in the way of evidence and informer's fees, and as it is the purpose of the department to keep up this crusade against 'blind pigs' and 'swipe joints,' it will be necessary to increase the incidental allowance, so that the work can be carried on effectively. Fifty dollars a month is not any too much."

"The occasional presence of an officer of the law at some of the outlying residential portions of Honolulu, which are never visited by the police, such as Pacific Heights, Tantalus, upper Nuuanu valley, Palolo and Kaimuki, will be appreciated, I think, by many of the residents of those localities. This has been impracticable, however, by reason of the small force of mounted patrolmen at the service of the department. To meet this requirement, provision is made in the payroll for the addition of two officers to the mounted constabulary, increasing the force from six to eight."

"I would also call the attention of the Board to the unpaid bills, special reference to which was made in the last annual report. The claims amount to \$551.25 and provision should be made to have them settled, not out of the department's future allowances, but by a special appropriation from the general fund."

After a long discussion of the back-

WHO SHALL DO THE BUSINESS?

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

It is stated that from 600 to 800 Portuguese have already been registered at the Madeira agency for emigration to Hawaii as soon as the law allows and transportation is afforded.

In government and plantation circles the question has come up for consideration as to whether the government or the Planters' Association should pay the expenses of further European immigrants to these islands. One of the official class said to an Advertiser reporter yesterday:

"For my part I am in favor of letting the planters pay for the European immigration and having them handle the whole business."

"In the first place the bringing in of the five thousand Latins arrived last year was conducted in a thoroughly businesslike manner by the planters. They are the first to receive the benefit of such new population anyway, and if it had not repaid them in former times to assess themselves for a labor supply they would not have gone to the cost of this latest experiment. By all accounts, too, they appear to be well satisfied thus far with the people so procured."

"In the next place, by leaving the business to the planters, the danger of having immigration matters dragged into politics is obviated. There would be great liability of making a mess of the business if party bosses dictated the hands to which it should be committed."

"Then, if the government was to undertake the business it would be necessary to call a special session of the Legislature to authorize the work and appropriate money for it. This would not only be an expensive matter, for which in the long run the planters would have their full share to pay, but there is room to doubt whether the Legislature would be friendly to the main proposition."

Governor Frear, in discussing the Hawaiian immigration bill as amended by the committee, said:

"The bill is designed to permit us to get some of the needed laborers from desirable classes of Europe, which we otherwise would never get, for unless they are helped to come they would never get across the United States mainland, but would be absorbed as by a sponge. There is nothing in the nature of a contract provided for, except that work will be promised them, but they are in no wise bound to work in any particular place, nor, in fact, to remain here a day after landing if they do not wish to."

The bill, in which Hustace repeated the statement that no goods should be ordered without direct authority of the board, the members of the police committee backing up the Sheriff, the bills were ordered paid and the estimate received.

LEAHI HOME GRANT.

The first monthly grant for the Leahi Home was voted, \$125 being voted for January and \$125 being put in the regular estimate for February. Dwight wanted to make the amount \$100 and put the balance on the roads. Archer wanted to know what good the roads were going to be if the board refused to vote the \$125 and let everybody die. His logic carried the day.

ESTIMATES FOR FEBRUARY.

In presenting the estimates there was a halt when the increased amount asked by the police was reached, the extra amount being \$85. This would put on two more mounted men. Dwight was surprised at the request, and Hustace suggested that the amount be left as before. Dwight thought the roads would suffer if these "only" amounts be passed.

Hustace said he would vote for the item on the assurance that it would be the last boost. Archer cheerfully promised this.

After the usual gentle skirmishing between the various committees, the estimates were passed, the grand total being \$40,265 from the general fund and \$2000 from the road tax fund.

The board adjourned to Wednesday, February 5, after passing the regular accounts.

ACCOUNTS PASSED.

County Clerk, \$170.
Kaplan Park, \$165.
Police department, \$3157.85.
Fire department, \$1896.95.
Electric light department, \$386.
Police and fire alarm, \$122.
County Attorney, \$343.50.
Poundmaster, \$30.
Keepers of parks, \$100.
County Auditor, \$62.50.
County Engineer, \$213.25.
Ewa road district, \$522.11.
Keepers of parks, re Aala stand, \$60.
Fixed salaries, \$1670.
County Treasurer, \$125.
Hawaiian band, \$635.
Waihua road district, \$1379.10.
Electric light department, \$209.10.
Police department, \$79.35.
Road department, \$742.50.
Garbage department, \$105.
Coroner's fees, \$24.

A FORMER GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA COMING HERE



GEORGE C. PARDEE.

With the arrival of the Pacific Mail steamer Mongolia, due in this port on February 5, some noted visitors will arrive. The best known of these will be ex-Governor George C. Pardee of California, who will be accompanied by his wife and Mr. and Mrs. Alden Anderson. Mr. Anderson was for several terms Lieutenant Governor of California. His home is in Suisun, while Pardee hails from Oakland. Other members of this party are Mrs. Corrine Rideout, Mrs. Melissa A. Potter, J. Walter Scott and Miss Hughes. They have engaged cottages at the Seaside Hotel.

BIDS FOR FORT SHAFTER WORK ON FIRST OF MARCH

The bids for the buildings to be erected by the Federal Government at Fort Shafter, which will double the accommodations for troops there, are to be invited on or about the first of March. This is the definite promise of the Quartermaster General, conveyed in a letter to H. P. Wood, which has been forwarded on to James F. Morgan, president of the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce. The letter reads:

"War Department,
"Office of the Quartermaster General,
"Washington, January 15, 1908.
"Mr. H. P. Wood, Secretary, Honolulu Chamber of Commerce, The Farragut, Washington, D. C.
"Sir: Replying to your letter of the

13th instant, enclosing clippings from newspapers published in Honolulu, Hawaiian Territory, in reference to proposed construction at the new post near that city, I have the honor to inform you that the preparation of plans and specifications for the buildings required there has been somewhat delayed by the great pressure of important work of the same kind at Ft. Monroe, Va., which has not yet been completed, but it is expected to finish the plans for the buildings at Honolulu and send them out with instructions to invite bids for their construction on or about the first of March. Respectfully,

"J. B. ALESHIRE,
"Quartermaster General, U. S. Army."

COLONEL BAKER'S GRAND TIME IN THE SOUTH SEAS

When Col. John T. Baker left Hilo ten months ago he went to San Francisco via Honolulu and then on to Los Angeles with the Shriners, for he is a devoted Mason. Returning to San Francisco, he proceeded to Tahiti by the steamer Mariposa. Visiting New Zealand and the Commonwealth of Australia he went on to Manila, from thence returning home.

"Tahiti is simply beautiful," Col. Baker is quoted in a Hilo interview. "It is like Hawaii of forty or fifty years ago. Everybody is rich, not in money, but in having plenty to eat, plenty to clothe themselves with, all the goods they require and nothing much more to do than to enjoy themselves. I had little difficulty in getting along with the language, for where we in Hawaiian use the 'K' sound, they use 'T'. There are similar differences in other letters and, of course, there were local words with which I was not familiar but I had no difficulty in conversing from the first. I met an 'arii' or as we would say 'alii', named Paroi, a finely educated Tahitian and in conversation asked him how it was that the Tahitians did not work more. He looked at me in surprise and asked why? I told him that if they did, they would make more money."

"But if we work, where would we get our food?" he asked.
"I told him that with the money earned they would buy food. Then he laughed. 'Oh, yes,' he said, 'we would work for some white man and get money for our work, then we could hand back the money to the white man for our food. No, I think we are better off. There are our coconut trees and bananas and taro in plenty. There are fish enough for all of us. If I want a little money I can take some of my coconuts and make copra.'"

"He shut me up," resumed the Colonel, "for I believe he was right. I was entertained at a luau by the Princess Telimanihinihi—they do not use the

word 'luau' there for their feasts, I've forgotten their word, but it was a luau just the same. They do not have poi, but they have a food called 'popoi' made as is our poi but made of bananas instead of taro. They have taro, but eat it after boiling without having it pounded. Raw fish and practically all of the things we have, they have. Pig? Well, rather. They eat no salt, which struck me as being curious, and they use much more coconut than we do."

"I was glad that I had taken along my guitar, for it pleased the people so much. I was surprised to find that they had nothing in the line of what we would call music and they simply went wild over my poor efforts to play and sing. They never seemed to have enough."

Colonel Baker is of Tahitian parentage on one side, so it was all like a visit home to him there. It was when he arrived in New Zealand that he met with considerable of a surprise, for he found that he was able to converse with the Maoris with little trouble.

"People took me for part Maori," Col. Baker said, "even Maoris themselves. I was standing on the street in Auckland when a well-dressed man of about my own appearance approached me and said: 'Te Aroha, the Maori salutation. I immediately replied with ours: 'Aloha'. He then asked in English if I were not a New Zealander and when I told him that I was from Hawaii he was very much pleased. He was a man of standing and through him I met many prominent Maoris, half-Maoris and English people—all of whom went out of their way to be kind and entertaining. The Maoris were particularly interested in Hawaii, as they said that their traditions all told of how the Maori race had its origin in these islands. Indeed it was embarrassing on one occasion, for I was presented with three beautiful pieces of New Zealand green stone."

THE FAVORABLE HOUSE REPORT

Following is the report from the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization to the House of Representatives, on the bill relating to immigration into Hawaii, presented by Mr. Hayes on January 11:

"The Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 10,568) relating to immigration into the Territory of Hawaii, beg leave to report that they have examined the same and recommend that it be amended as follows, adding a new section thereto to be known as section 3, viz.:

"Sec. 3. That nothing herein contained shall be construed to admit to any port or place of the United States on the North American continent any alien who is inadmissible under the provisions of the Act approved May 13, 1907."

"And when so amended the bill do pass."

"Prior to the going into operation of the Immigration Act approved February 20, 1907, the Government of Hawaii had imported several thousand Portuguese immigrants from the Azores and Madeira Islands, paying the expenses of their transportation and providing work for them when they reached Hawaii. It was thought desirable in this way to try to displace the oriental labor now on the islands by white labor and these immigrants proved very satisfactory, are well contented and are all employed. The Territorial Government desires to continue the importation of this class of laborers, and to the committee it seems most desirable that they should be given the privilege to do this, which they cannot do under the provisions of the general immigration act. The purpose of the present bill is to give the Territorial Government of Hawaii this right."

BURNS DINNER GIVEN IN VIOLATION OF LAW

The Bobby Burns' anniversary dinner on Saturday night last will probably be the last such function to be given while the present liquor law is in force, without a license to sell intoxicants being taken out. License Inspector Pennell was asked yesterday if he had spoken to the officials of the Thistle Club, under whose auspices the affair was held, and mentioned to them the fact that the serving of even so innocuous a beverage as Scotch whisky at a dinner to which tickets were sold was a violation of the law. He confessed that he had.

"The Burns dinner was the first affair of the kind brought to my attention," he said, "and I spoke to Mr. McKinnon too late for him to secure any permission to serve intoxicating liquors at the dinner, such as the Thistle Club could have secured from the Treasurer for \$15. There was no disposition on my part or on the part of the License Commissioners to interfere too brusquely, but as a matter of duty I will have to report at the next meeting of the board the violation of the law on the part of the Burns celebrators. It is quite improbable that anything more will be done about it except to issue a warning that in future such affairs will have to be licensed or discontinued."

"If it is permissible for the Thistle Club to advertise a dinner, charge for the tickets for it and then serve liquors, it is permissible for any Japanese restaurant keeper to serve liquors with the meals served by him without having a license. The cases are parallel. Not so very long ago I was asked by the Catholic Ladies' Aid Society if they might serve a punch at one of their paid affairs, and I had to tell them that they could not."

"I have discussed this matter with three of the Commissioners, and they agree with me that the Burns dinner was given in violation of the law. We do not want to be thought of as overstepping the bounds of common sense in the enforcement of the law, but we have to do our duty, no matter who is affected."

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY CURES COLDS.

This remedy acts on nature's plan, allays the cough, relieves the lungs, aids expectoration, opens the secretions, and aids nature in restoring the system to a healthy condition. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

They were family heirlooms and were of unknown age. I refused to take them, saying that it was too much but they insisted, saying that I was the first man from the old home of their ancestors they had ever seen and that I must take the stones. The way they spoke made the tears stream down my face. I did not like to take such a valuable gift but I am sure that they would have been much offended had I not done so. Here again my guitar came in well, for I happened to know an old Maori song, which I sang, and sang, and sang again. I was sorry that I did not know any more Maori songs but they also enjoyed our Hawaiian songs."

PRESIDENT IS SURE FOR TAFT

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.—It's Taft. Nomination and election sure. A majority of the delegates are in sight. The band wagon is coming down the road. Choose your seat. Get in early before the wagon is full. Etc., etc.

That is what the President virtually says. That is what the Taft boomers are saying. They have had every telegraph wire tingling with the intelligence in the last few days. Somebody's money has been paying for the widespread transmission of that and other intelligence—all whooping it up for the Taft boom, making it plain, if possible, to warring Ohioans that they had better stop their quarreling between Taft and Foraker and support Taft at the forthcoming primaries for delegates to the State convention.

Perhaps it is Taft, seriously and coming down to brass tacks. Some observers are coming to think that way, although reserving judgment for a while till there are a few further developments. Hardly a delegate has been elected yet and it can not be denied that the Taft boom thus far has been running largely on wind. State committees have declared for him in several instances. A few state legislatures have resolved for him. Some county committees, with only a small membership present, have declared for him. But all these things have been utilized to enforce the claims department, which is working overtime.

The President is known to be predicting that the Secretary of War whom he favors, will be nominated on the first ballot. He will not say so officially for officially he is out of politics. Unofficially, however, he is working with might and main for the Secretary of War and thereby it can be said that the Secretary of War has working for him the best politician in the United States with the backing of a tremendous federal organization. The President has been receiving reports from many states about Taft's prospects. The politicians and workers, when they come down to Washington to see Taft do not fail to drop around to the White House offices also to see the President. They find out what's what there.

The grim old fellows at the Capitol—in Senate and House—who are fighting the Secretary's nomination chiefly because they do not believe in the President forcing upon the country the name of the Republican nominee are grimmer and glummer than ever. They have not given up the fight. They hear the whirling and the grinding of the Taft organization, now in fine working order, and they hear the whirling and the grinding of the federal organization, with President Roosevelt's hand upon it. They insist that the fight has only begun and they act like men who are determined enough to be run over and rolled into a macadamized roadway.

But all agree that the Secretary of War's boom is making progress and acknowledge that the effort to convince the country through the mighty engines of publicity which the Taft boomers have at their command that it is all over but the shouting will have some effect. Many thousands of very wise people can be stampeded by the cry that a given man is sure to win in some political struggle. They want to be on the winning side and will get down off the fence at nothing more formidable than a big noise.

The Secretary is working with might and main to give his boom force and is earning whatever progress he may be making. For the next month or two he will devote considerable time to making addresses in several states and before that series of speeches is concluded he expects to make it clear to the country where he stands on most of the leading questions. He started off at Boston, before the Merchants' Association, with an elaborate defense of President Roosevelt's administration. This was followed last week with a letter to a troller in Ohio, telling where the Secretary stood on questions affecting organized labor and a night or two later by an address at Cooper's Union, N. Y., about Capital and Labor. There the Secretary answered a lot of questions and made a hit with his audience by his sharp retorts and his good nature.

In the meantime Senator Foraker's activities in Ohio are driving consternation to the Taft camp. He is resisting the arrangements for a primary just as fiercely as the Taft boomers in many states and in Washington are shouting that the fight is all over but the shouting and that Taft is going to be nominated on the first ballot. The Senator's friends in Cayuga (Continued on Page Six.)